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EXAMINER

MANCHO, RONNIE M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3663

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/774,087

Applicant(s)

HAN, MAUNG W.

Examiner

Ronnie Mancho

Art Unit

3663

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 6). Other: drawing approval request, 1-20-06.

Art Unit: 3663

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Drawings***

1. The drawings submitted 1-20-06 have not been entered. In order to avoid abandonment, the drawing informalities noted in the paper mailed on 10/07/05 must now be corrected.

Correction can only be effected in the manner set forth in the above noted paper.

2. Figures 1A-1H should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action.

It is noted that fig. 2A and 2B have been labeled with prior art as requested. However, only fig. 1A has been labeled with prior art. The applicant is reminded to label figs. 1B-1H as prior art.

The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Specification***

3. The amendment filed 1-20-06 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the

Art Unit: 3663

original disclosure is as follows: “objects in a display”. The original specification recited “artifacts”. It is noted that not all objects are artifacts. .

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The disclosure is thus insufficient in failing to set forth in an adequate and sufficient fashion, a description of “detecting a condition in which blank scroll will arise when the screen is scrolled, where the blank scroll is a situation of the screen which does not show any visible object thereon when the screen is scrolled” as recited in claims 1 and 11.

6. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Art Unit: 3663

In claims 1 and 11, the applicant claims “as shape point that defines a shape of a visible object”. This limitation was not in the original disclosure.

The rest of the claims are rejected for depending on an independent claim.

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In independent claims 1 and 11, the applicant recites, “evaluating a shape point that defines a shape of a visible object”. It is not clear what all is meant and encompassed by “a shape point”.

In claim 9, 10, 19, 20 it is not clear what all is meant and encompassed by the phrase “shape point on the visible object” A point does not define a shape.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on rejected base claims 1 and 11.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Art Unit: 3663

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

10. Claims 1-8, 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yokota et al (6640185).

Regarding claim 1, Yokota et al disclose a display method for a navigation system, comprising:

receiving a scroll signal from an input device operated by a user for scrolling a screen of a navigation system (102, fig. 6);

detecting a condition in which blank scroll will arise when the screen is scrolled, where the blank scroll is a situation of the screen which does not show any visible object thereon when the screen is scrolled (fig. 1A, 1B, fig. 4, fig. 19; note applicant's background section of the prior art);

reading map data ahead in a scroll direction to find any visible object when the blank scroll condition is detected (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10);

evaluating a shape point that defines a shape of a visible object to determine whether any part of the visible object should come within a display range of the screen when the screen is

Art Unit: 3663

further scrolled (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10); and

jumping (see applicant's pages 3 and 4. Jumping is understood to mean that the display window is scrolled or changed to open into another display window, or zoomed) or to a location which shows the visible object when it is determined that any part of the visible object should come within the display range (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10).

Regarding claim 2, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of detecting the blank scroll condition includes a step of scanning the screen to see if there is any color difference on the screen, and if there is not a sufficient color difference, it is determined that the blank scroll condition exists.

Regarding claim 3, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of detecting the blank scroll condition includes a step of examining map data for the screen to see if there is any data showing a visible object within the display range of the screen, and if there is not the map data showing the visible object, it is determined that the blank scroll condition exists.

Regarding claim 4, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a step of repeating said steps of reading the map data



Art Unit: 3663

ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object and evaluating a shape point on the visible object until a visible object that should come within the display range is detected.

Regarding claim 5, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a step of stop scrolling the screen even if the scroll signal is provided by the user, a step of repeating said steps of reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object and evaluating a shape point on a visible object until a visible object that should come within the display range is detected, thereby jumping to the location which shows the visible object within the display range.

Regarding claim 6, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction includes a step of determining the scroll direction based on the scroll signal generated by the input device.

Regarding claim 7, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of evaluating the shape point on the visible object includes a step of drawing lines from the screen defining a display range of the screen if the screen is scrolled in the scroll direction and a center line from a center of the screen toward the scroll direction.

Regarding claim 8, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as

Art Unit: 3663

defined in claim 1, wherein said step of evaluating the shape point on the visible object includes a step of evaluating a plurality of shape points on the visible object to determine which part of the visible object should come within the display range when the screen is scrolled in the scroll direction.

Regarding claim 11, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose a display apparatus for a navigation system, comprising:

means for receiving a scroll signal from an input device operated by a user for scrolling a screen of a navigation system;

means for detecting a condition in which blank scroll will arise when the screen is scrolled, where the blank scroll is a situation of the screen which does not show any visible object thereon when the screen is scrolled;

means for reading map data ahead in a scroll direction to find any visible object when the blank scroll condition is detected;

means for evaluating a shape point that defines a shape of a visible object to determine whether any part of the visible object should come within a display range of the screen when the screen is further scrolled; and

means for jumping to a location which shows the visible object when it is determined that any part of the visible object should come within the display range.

Regarding claim 12, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, wherein said means for detecting the blank scroll condition includes means

Art Unit: 3663

for scanning the screen to see if there is any color difference on the screen, and if there is not a sufficient color difference, it is determined that the blank scroll condition exists.

Regarding claim 13, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, wherein said means for detecting the blank scroll condition includes means for examining map data for the screen to see if there is any data showing a visible object within the display range of the screen, and if there is not the map data showing the visible object, it is determined that the blank scroll condition exists.

Regarding claim 14, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, further comprising means for repeating said processes of reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object and evaluating a shape point on the visible object until a visible object that should come within the display range is detected.

Regarding claim 15, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, further comprising means for stopping the screen scroll even if the scroll signal is provided by the user, means for repeating said processes of reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction to find any visible object and evaluating a shape point on a visible object until a visible object that should come within the display range is detected, thereby jumping to the location which shows the visible object within the display range.

Regarding claim 16, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as

Art Unit: 3663

defined in claim 11, wherein said means for reading the map data ahead in the scroll direction includes means for determining the scroll direction based on the scroll signal generated by the input device.

Regarding claim 17, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, wherein said means for evaluating the shape point on the visible object includes means for drawing lines from the screen defining a display range of the screen if the screen is scrolled in the scroll direction and a center line from a center of the screen toward the scroll direction.

Regarding claim 18, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, wherein said means for evaluating the shape point on the visible object includes means for evaluating a plurality of shape points on the visible object to determine which part of the visible object should come within the display range when the screen is scrolled in the scroll direction.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 9, 10, 19, 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokota et al in view of Adachi (6662101).

Art Unit: 3663

Regarding claim 9, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, but did not disclose evaluating an angle  $\alpha$  made by the first line, an angle  $\beta$  made by a second line, and an angle  $\theta$  of the scroll direction. However, Adachi (figs 6-10) disclose a navigation system wherein a step of evaluating a shape point on of a visible object includes a step of drawing a first line from one corner of the screen which is one end of the display range to the shape point and a second line from another corner of the screen which is another end of the display range to the shape point, and a step of evaluating an angle  $\alpha$  made by the first line, an angle  $\beta$  made by the second line, and an angle  $\theta$  of the scroll direction for determining whether the shape point will be within a display range when a screen scroll is continued.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yokota device as taught by Adachi for the purpose of obtaining an intercept azimuth.

Regarding claim 10, Adachi et al disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 9, wherein said step of evaluating the angles includes a step of determining that the shape point will not come within the display range if a relationship of " $\alpha > \theta$  and  $\beta > \theta$ ." or " $\alpha < \theta$  and  $\beta < \theta$ ." is satisfied.

Regarding claim 19, Yokota et al (col. 4, lines 1-28, col. 5, lines 2-30; col. 8, lines 44-60; col. 9, lines 33-44; col. 10, lines 3-10) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 11, but did not disclose evaluating an angle  $\alpha$  made by the first line, an angle  $\beta$  made by a second line, and an angle  $\theta$  of the scroll direction. However, Adachi

Art Unit: 3663

(figs 6-10) disclose a navigation system wherein a means for evaluating a shape point on of visible object includes means for drawing a first line from one corner of the screen which is one end of the display range to the shape point and a second line from another corner of the screen which is another end of the display range to the shape point, and means for evaluating an angle alpha. made by the first line, an angle beta. made by the second line, and an angle theta of the scroll direction for determining whether the shape point will be within the display range when the screen scroll is continued.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Yokota device as taught by Adachi for the purpose of obtaining an intercept azimuth.

Regarding claim 20, Adachi et al disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 19, wherein said means for evaluating the angles includes means for determining that the shape point will not come within the display range if a relationship of  $\alpha > \theta$  and  $\beta > \theta$ , or  $\alpha < \theta$  and  $\beta < \theta$  is satisfied.

### ***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments filed 1-20-06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that the prior art does not disclose a "blank scroll". In response, the examiner disagrees. Applicant's fig.3 indicates that when the navigation apparatus is going to a desert area where there are no roads and landmarks, etc a the screen becomes blank because there are no artifacts in the desert are. On the other hand, however, the screen shows a map of an

Art Unit: 3663

artifact indicating that the navigation device has detected an artifact. In the same manner, the prior art navigation has a scrolling screen that shows a map or areas where ever the navigation device is located. Therefore, if the navigation device is located in a desert area similar to applicant's invention, a blank screen will show up. In the same manner, when the navigation device of the prior art is located in an area where a map includes an artifact, the artifact will be disclosed on the scrolling screen similar to applicant's invention. Therefore, it is believed that the prior art anticipates the claims.

The present case is replete with lots of 112 issues that need to be overcome. As an example, the applicant is arguing about the prior art being silent about disclosure of an object. It is noted that the original disclosure recites an artifact and the amended case recites "an object". As rejected above, not all objects are artifacts. Thus the applicant does not have a prima facie disclosure.

Next, the applicant argues about a shape point. As rejected above, it is not clear what is meant and encompassed by a shape point.

The applicant further argues about jumping. As rejected above, jumping is understood to mean that the window of the screen is changed, zoomed, flipped, etc to another window.

It is thus believed that the rejection is proper and stands.

### ***Communication***

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ronnie Mancho whose telephone number is 571/272/6984. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs: 9-5.

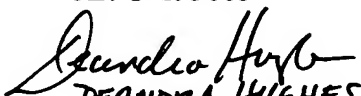
Art Unit: 3663

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571/272/6878. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

3/30/06

Ronnie Mancho  
Examiner  
Art Unit 3663

  
DEANDRA HUGHES  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
Au 3663